Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

THIS EVENING, at 9. DON CESAR DE BAZAN. Mosses.
Loster Wallack, John Gilbert, Browns, Ward, Chas Fisher, B. T.
Bruggsid. Fope. Graham. Miss Madeline Hondinges, Mrs. John
Schon, Miss Lore Burke, Mile. Lim Wendel, Jilis Louise Carman.

THIS EVENING, THE HUNCHBACK: Miss Bateman as Julia.
Miss Ida Vernon, Messex. J. C. Cowper, Ches. Pope, Geo. Books. J.
W. Bizisdell, E. Barry, Holmes, Lewis, Hendie.

OLAMPIC THEATER.

THIS EVENING, at 8, THE THREE GUARDSMEN Mes John Wood, Medium Methins Scholler, Miss Kats Newton, Mesors, Geo. Fawesti Rowe, G. C. Bosifice, J. B. Steffer, C. H. Rockwell, G. W. Garrison, J. H. Schollard, Geo. Kames, James Lewis, J. J. Hind, J. J. Leigh, C. H. Morton.

THIS EVENING THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY Mr and Mrs. Barney Williams, Moorse C. Welcot, F. H. Bland, W. S. Androws, Mrs. C. Welcot, Jr., Mice Blanche Groy, Mice E. John Sun; to conclude with AN HOUR IN SEVILLE: Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

THIS EVENING, at 8 SOLON SHINGLE; Mr. John E. Owens.
THE LIVE INDIAN, Mr. John E. Owens.

WOOD'S THEATER.

THIS EVENING THE REPOCLIONDRIAC: First appearance
In New York of Mr. Charles Barras, Mesers, Saville, G. C. Daven
port, Miss Allies Seidler Mrs. G. Svalle. To conclude with the
lates of TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Mesers, Lefflingwell
P-lawards, Misses Saville, Seidler Messames Wright, Tyrill.

THE EVENING, JACK AND GILL WEST UP THE BILL; M. G. L. Fox as Clown; also, a DRAMA and FARCE. STUDIO BUILDING. No. 15 Teach st. TO-DAY, Free Exhibition of THE BEAR DANGE and OTHER NEW FICTURES by W. H. Beard.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING AT S. EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER FORMANCES, Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence, Master

REYANT'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENNE, TAMING THE ELEPHANT BURLESQUE
HIPPODROME, GLALLENOP DANCE, SHYLOCK, or THE
JEW OR CHATLEN ST, Mesers, Don Bryant, Ira Point,
Chee, Houry, O. S. Fowler, W. P. Grier, Rouin Howard, D. Roed, N.

THIS EVENING, Musical Performances by BLIND TOM. SCHAUS'S GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway.
TO DAY, Examplies of the new picture by G. Q. Thorndike
SWANS IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

THIS EVENING, MUSICAL AND MILITARY ENTERTAIN-MENT by the C.ders of the N. V. S. V. Institute. Mr. S. B. Mais, Madame De Lussan, Mr. Wan, Dressier.

No. 201 WEST THIRTY FOURTH-ST.
THIS EVENING at R. LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERAINMENT at the residence of Dr. C. S. L. Eler, for the Benefit of
a Woman's College.

Business Notices.

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The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Lieut-Gov. of N. Y.

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Acade for heavy City, Hodson City, Hobsken and Newark.

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THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS .- All suffer Ing from Irritation of the Throat and Hearmeness will be agreeably see prised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's BRONGHIAL TROCKES." The demnicent ingredients allay polmonary irritation; and, after public speaking or singing when the throat is

wearled and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give re newed strength to the vocal organs. Pulse irregular, pain in the right side, sense of weariness and exhaustico, no appetite, out of spirits, brain modilled, troubled sleep. What does all this mean? It means BILIOUANESS

Arrest the mischief by an immediate resort to Hostztran's Birrans. In three days they will make you, as the daying is. " a new man."

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BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION is desirable in a lady: and for the preservation of it BURNETT's KALLISTON is guaranteed to be a most powerful auxiliary. Inflammation from sunburn, and the dryness caused by the wind and air, are remedied by its application It softens the akin, and is admirably adapted for gentlemen's use after

3,500 Batcks per hour are made by the "National" which is a clay tempering machine, and the bricks made by it will wrans all crimares. Those made by the dry-pression machines will all crimals to pieces on being exposed to from ABRAY REGIS General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

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Bartletts, Standards, thrifty, Duchesse d'Augouleme, full of ble som bude; Peaches, beautiful trees, of the best varieties, for sale G. A. H. Bartlett, Room No. 24, No. 335 Breadway.

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A preventive and cure for Cholers, and all Ecowo! Compleints. Solid by all Druggists. Dunkey & Starfood. (Wholesale Agents.) No 63 Beckman at. S. D. Hows. Proprietor.

Forty drops of Metcalp's Rheumatic Remedy contain as much virtue as forty buttles of many other medicines, and well instantly cure Nervous Headache. Neuragia, &c. Try it. For alle by all Druggists.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR MAY .- Do not fall to see the splendid May No., with new and heautiful feature Splendid Engravings, new Music, criginal Feem by Alice Cary, ex-tertaining Stories, beautiful Fashions, and other Novelties. Ready this week.

BAXTER'S FERROTYPE GALLERY. - Vigneties, 50 ets, at no #4 per doz. We guarantee better Ferrotypes than can be based any other Gallery in this city. No. 615 Broadway, near Twedth at See FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED. Issued Thurs

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CITY, cheep, No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hall.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER, with cogs,
and the DOTT WASHING MACHINE, each took First Prondum at last and the DOTT WARRING MACHINE, each took First Premium at las Fair of American Institute. Send for Illustrated Price-List. R. C. EMOWNING General Agent, No. 22 Courtlands-st., N. Y. TW Wringers of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

BRAUTIFUL LIPE-LIKE PICTURES.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE must be banded in To Day.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a cuaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tays

UNE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London. STEVENS BROTHERS, American Agents for Libraries, it Henrietta at, Covent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of The TRIBUNE. They will also receive Systematicus and Assessments.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS. The steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool April 1, via Queenstown April 5, arrived here yesterday, bringing one day later news from Europe.

The Austrio-Prussian situation remains without change. The pacific reports received by the last mail are not confirmed.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three installments; the first in November, 1866, and the list in November, 1867.

From South America we learn that the Brazilian Admiral had arrived with a fleet of ironelads, gunboats and monitors at Corrientes, and that the passage of the Parana would immediately be forced.

GENERAL NEWS.

The strike of the car-drivers continues, with but little to clume its disagreeable and oppressive consequences. The Fourth-ave, line yesterday did something in the way of endeavoring to accommodate the public; also the Bleeckerst., and possibly to some extent, one or two other lines. The Third-ave, road does not appear to make any effort at getting its cars in motion; or if it does, the efforts are very fruitless. Last evening there was something of a numultious demonstration in Forty-second-st., but no serious results accrued beyond the giving and receiving of a few black eyes and bloody noses; the parties at interest being infuriated persons who were supposed to have been formerly car-drivers.

Oxed.
The National Mining Convention, which was to have seen hold at an early day, has been postponed until some late hereafter to be announced during the casuing Winter. The case of Madame Jumel's will was before the United states District Court yesterday, and was put over till the

The Tabernacle Church (the Rev. Dr. Thompson's) cele twenty-fifth anniversary last evening in approriate observances.

A Halifax dispatch announces that all the cabin passen-

ers of the cholers-infected steamship England are

and have been so.

A man supposed to be the accomplice of Probst, the Philadelphia murderer, has been arrested at London, C. W. The Meteor case was before Judge Betts yesterday, and Mr. W. M. Evarts proceeded with his plea for the defense, The Hon. Charles A Shaw of Biddeford, Me., has been

The Hon. Charles A Shaw of Biddeford, Me., has been appointed Commissioner to the Paria Exposition.

Gold closed yesterday at 125%. Government stocks, without exception are in demand and higher, 5-29s of 1802 rose; 10-49s, 4, and 7-39s, 4, selling as high as 1904. Call loans are offered in great abundance at 5 per cent, and lower rates would be accepted from leading houses. Rest commercial paper sells at 9 %7 per cent, good at 8-29, and ordinary at 10-215 per cent. Foreign exchange is more active, and leading sterling is quoted 1974 of 1074 for 90 days, and Francs, 5.25; Commercial Sterling, 1064 & 107. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$200,548 91—for Customs, \$411,006; Payments, \$200,572 92—on account of Lean, \$2,000; Balance, \$90,708,502 29. Gold notes, \$347,000.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

APRIL 16.—A resolution was reported appointing Manaers for an Asylum for Volunteers. A bill was reported to establish an Assay office at Aubrey and Tueson in Arizona establish an Assay office at Aubrey and Tueson in Arizona and other places. A resolution was introduced for a Commission on the bridging of the Mississippi. The Militia bill was referred to the Military Committee. A resolution to discontinue the Branch Mint at New-Orleans was reported and referred. A resolution concerning the army register was adopted. The Senate bill concerning the Sioux City and Pacine Railroad was called up, debated, and postponed. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the resolution to prohibit the sale of liquors in the Capitol. Bills were taken up and went over without action, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Resolutions were introduced for an amendment to the Constitution (referred); for the distribution of certain State papers (referred); for extending the privileges of the library (referred.) Resolutions directing an inquiry as to punishing claim agents who defrand their principals; requesting a report of the trial of Wirz from the Secretary of War, directing the Secretary of War, the communication f War; directing the Secretary of War to communicate he facts of the execution of loyal North Carolina soldiers the facts of the execution of loyal North Carolina soldiers by the Rebels; requesting the President to communicate information relating to Mexico, and directing an inquiry as to amending the rules of the House, were adopted. Bills were introduced to pay the war expenses of New-York; to provide for transportation of vessels around Niagara Falls; to aid in the construction of a Minnesota railroad, and other matters of local interest. A Commfitee of Conference on the liquor resolution was asked for. Mr. Stevens offered a resolution to supply The Chronicie to foreign munisters, &c., but the House refused to suspend the rules. Various personal explanations were made. Numerous, petitions, resolutions and memorials were presented. The Army bill was taken up and debated, and without taking a vote the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

APRIL 16.—The Assembly was not in session.

The Senate passed bills incorporating the New-York
Board of Fire Underwriters; authorizing the draining of
low lands in Fishkill; authorizing the formation of the
Rockaway Beach Land Improvement Company; providing
for refunding to various banks and insurance companies
taxes paid in 1863 and 1864 for Government securities.

Without disparagement to The Washington Chronile, we hope that Congress will not insult its editor by putting him on the Pension List of the House of Representatives. The resolution of Mr. Stevens That mistake has made the work of reconstruction ordering a wholesale subscription to The Chronicle, means this and makes a bad precedent. Papers that annot support themselves are not worth supporting. Stephens, willing to lead the Southern people in the

said to have made a good deal of i money out of his journals, and who would be the last man to carry his resolution of Mr. Stevens puts him in a false position, harmonious. and at the same time opens a leak in the Treasury which will be infested by hungry editors for all time to come.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, son-in-law and Assistant of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, has been nominated by the President to succeed him as District-Attorney. He is a fair lawyer, and will discharge the responsibilities of the office faithfully and creditably.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank, was yesterday nominated for Collector of this Port. So the long agony is over, and we think happily over. Mr. Smythe was never much of a politician, belongs to no "wing," no elique, and had very little political support. For years a prosperous and at length an eminent merchant, of late a leading and surgery taking good and attactory security by norticals, siveys taking good and attactory security by norticals, of late a leading and successful banker, his backing was almost wholly plantation or cips, for money advanced in precuring supplies, glabor, and other necessary expanses medental to the develop the President who made it; the more that his leading competitors were conspicuously strong and fit men. And now, if Mr. Smythe shall be allowed to man-

age the Custom-House as he does his Bank, we predict for him a brilliant and honored career. If he has to "run the machine" as a tender rather than a locomotive-if he must make places for this political pauper and keep that one in the place he already holds, he will fail of course, as good men have failed before him. But let him put in and keep in only such men as he shall find capable and worthy, weeding out the other sort without fear or favor, and he will prove good deal of regard which had survived the aba most energetic and efficient Collector.

Dr. Sayre, late resident physician, denies the statement made by Dr. Stone, of the Health Board, that there were 24 deaths in November and December last, at Ward's Leland, from cholera. Dr. Sayre says that he examined all the cases and that they had none of the well-known choleraic symptoms.

This State holds an election for township officers on the 4th Thursday in May, when a Constitutional Amendment restricting the Right of Suffrage to loyal Nor do we believe it possible to read his address withmen is to be ratified or rejected by a general vote. The Union State Committee have therefore issued an sympathy with the young men who listened to it, its Address to the People, wherein they say:

The Union State Committee have therefore issued an Address to the People, wherein they say:

"For ourselves, disclaiming all desire to provoke new agitations, or to renew old ones, or to pursue in any spirit of mere vergonace then who along and so deeply wronged the State and Williams of the Conservative we look only to the adoption of such a policy over freezon in the field of battle. As a matter of plain common sense, all of ne know that the mere overthrow of that great troson by force of arms did not change the sympathies of a single person who in any way saided or countenanced it. Reason teaches us that only the character, not the spirit, of the warfare has caused. The animus of the Rebellion lives on. And the source of our present danger is that we no longer confront it under its former colors, but under specious disguises well calculated to deceive us at the first plane. In this State it is now arrayed under the name of the Conservative, party, after having for years been the ally of the radical destructionists of the South—of those who would not have left one stone upon another in our great Government had they been successful. In the bope of dividing the Union strength and thus gaining power, it suits this party for profess the most ultra support of the President and his policy of rectoration. It denomes as "Radicals the true men who stood by the Government when this party was standing by the Confederacy, simply because these true men are determined to restore to power and influence Rebels who resigned their positions under the Government in order to attempt the dissourtion of the Union. Men who were the Rebellion for years are now leading editors and directors of this seculation. The conservative party.

—A "Conservative party."

—A "Conservative and "Conservative and "Conservative and "Conservative and "Conservative and "Conservative party."

—A "Conservative and the lead of these organizers of this Such a man that he is able to discourse profitably on such common place topics. In such a man that he is

-A "Conservative" State Convention was held at Clarksburg on the 12th inst., wherein 26 of the 52 Counties were represented. It of course resolved he has to deal with matters where not originality but strongly in favor of President Johnson and against Congress, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the Civil Rights bill. They were zealous for allowing Rebels | set them thoroughly; to learn how to read and study to vote, but dead against letting Negroes do so.

A Clarksburg letter to-The Wheeling Intelligencer

getting its cars in motion; or if it does, the efforts are very fruitless. Last evening there was something of a tumulious demonstration in Forty-second-st, but no serious resails accrued beyond the giving and receiving of a few
black eyes and bloody noses; the parties at interest being
infuriated persons who were supposed to have been formerly car-drivers.

The juilor of Spencer County, Ky., is a wonderful man
and deserves a pension. He opened the prison doors to
the murderers last Friday, because seven men came and
threatened to kill him if he refused.

The city railroads were before the Common Council
tresterday in the shape of an order directing the Corporation Counsel to take measures to have their charlers revoked.

IMPERFECT BUILDINGS.

Half the great fires in this and in most American cities result from defective buildings. Flues are placed where flues should not be; or wood is placed to nearly in contact with them that it gradually becomes heated, dried, charred till it is tinder, when a particularly hot fire is made some cold night, whereby t is ignited, and, before morning, a conflagration is evolved which reduces a block or so to ashes and destroys property worth a million of dollars. Such is one of a dozen ways in which the earnings of years | quent peoples the greatest influence. are given over to quick destruction.

A bill has passed the Assembly which regulates rigidly the construction of buildings, the storing of combustibles, &c., with a view to the prevention of fires. It is a careful digest, with improvements, of all our existing laws on the subject. It is now before the Senate, and has been favorably reported by its Committee on Municipal Affairs. As it is calculated to benefit all those it affects, except those who steal at fires, we pray the Senate to take it up and pass it.

The testimony of A. H. Stephens, as printed else-

where, will be read with a peculiar interest. The second officer in the Confederacy-but always regarded as a reluctant Rebel-possessing the confidence of the good men of the South more thoroughly than any of their leaders, his words have more than ordi nary meaning. He tells us that an overruling majority of the people of Georgia are now willing to accept the results of the war in all their fullness, to become loyal citizens, and abandon forever any claim to exercise the right of Secession. That experiment is a failure, and if nothing else deterred them, the memory of the dreadful war would be sufficient. Emancination is accepted by the people in good faith. The negroes desire to work, and the relations between employer and employé are as satisfactory as in any part of the world. Other portions of Mr. Stephens's testimony seem to strengthen the idea generally prevalent in the North that Georgia and other States in the South were forced into Secession by the Rebel leaders.

As to suffrage in the South, Mr. Stephens assures us that a proposition to extend it to the negroes would not be adopted in Georgia. His own idea of a limited suffrage is very grateful, as an evidence of enlightenment on the part of Southern statesmen, which we hope to find more general. The hopes of regeneration in the South must depend to some extent upon such men as Stephens and Reagan Their course now, in the face of public sentiment, shows the error of the President when he failed to ac cept the golden moment succeeding Lee's surrender. weary and difficult. With Congress strenuous and hold in behalf of nationality, with leaders like We do not amply this remark to Cel. Forner, who is | nath of progress, we shall rapidly advance toward a the Convention

perfect Union, a Union of freedom and peace, and TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN SAN FRANCISCO. founded upon the brotherhood of man. With Andrew hat begging to the bar of Congress. Therefore, the Johnson's aid the work would have been easy and

CARLYLE'S ADDRESS.

The installation of Mr. Carlyle as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University is an event very different from commonplace celebrations and ceremonies of that kind. The offices of Rector and Chancellor in the British Universities are, for the most part, honorary, and are filled by men of political and the like celebrity. Carlyle's predecessor at Edinburgh was Mr. Gladstone; Mr. Disraeli was his competitor; while Oxford has the Earl of Derby for Chancellor, and the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Prince Albert have all in their time held similar positions. Edinburgh breaks the custom, and honors herself by paying her highest honor to one who is indeed very little political support. For years a prosperous her most distinguished son, but whose distinction proceeds in no respect from politics or war. There is something that touches both the heart and the imagination in the return of Carlyle, as the representative of English Literature, to the University which he entered, a boy of fourteen, fifty-six years ago. The occasion, memorable in itself, is made still more impressive by the address which be delivered upon his installation. We print it this morning in fall. It happens to many a man to be best known by the

> great number of American readers Carlyle is remembered for his dislike to us and our Government. The needless affront of the "Ilias in Nuce" alienated a stract and theoretical statements, frequent in Carlyle's writings, in opposition to the Democratic principle All the indignation we felt was just; yet we can well afford to forget it all. The incalculable service which Carlyle for thirty years past has done us is not to be outweighed by disgust at his failure to understand the merits of our struggle for nationality and liberty. We should pay a poor compliment to the intelligence and fair-mindedness of our readers if we did not suppose that they will heartily rejoice at the honor which Edinburgh accords to Literature in her choice of Carlyle as its foremost name. out profoundly feeling its genuine tone, its hearty wisdom, its tenderness, its sound views on

> discourse profitably on such commonplace topics. In such a man there is no straining after originality when experience is the thing wanted. Carlyle is content to recommend to students to be diligent; to do the task He believes the function of a University to be something quite different from instructing those who flock to it in special departments of study-to be good lawyers, or theologians, or savans. "I consider" says study in it-by no means to furnish those minds with special and technical knowledge; a statement wherein lies the confutation of those who insist that not own sake, should be taught, and taught exclusively. What a man knows when he leaves college is of small consequence. Hose he knows it is the question, and whether his mind has been so trained that he can then turn readily to whatever business life presents to him; can master whatever subject it becomes necessary for him to master; can, in a word, deal on equal terms with the facts and necessities that confront him on his entrance into the world. It need not surprise anybody, therefore, that this most modern of the moderns insists on the study of Greek and Roman history, and of Greek and Roman literature-those two races being the most remarkable, and those two literatures being the most perfect yet known among men, and exercising upon all subse-

-We take it for granted that this address will be read by everybody who cares either for the matters with which it deals, or for him who deals with them. We are willing to presume that everybody will find in it something with which he disagrees, something which he heartily thinks wrong or mistaken. No matter for that. Here is, after all allowances are made, the most loyal, and most sincere, and the deepest of England's thinkers-he who has most influenced in this generation the thought of those who speak the English tongue-contributing his maturest wisdom for the benefit of the students of his Alma Mater. It is worth listening to, and will teach something to the

The Times of yesterday publishes a letter from the Hon. Joseph Segar of Virginia, to Gen. Howard, on the legislative action of that State in regard to freedmen. The Times says that "application" was made to the editor of THE TRIBUNE asking the publication of the letter, but that the "application was unsuccessful"that this "journal had not consented to publish the letter." That the publication was asked for is true; that consent was refused is not true. Unfortunately, we cannot get half a dozen columns of matter into one column of room, which so many of our friends think it easy to do. And of that matter which we do publish, very much has to await its turn, the current news taking precedence of that which is not so pressing. We should like to oblige everybody, particularly that large class who think nothing is of any moment except that which they write. But we are compelled to use our own poor discretion, for, if we asked counsel of each particular writer and followed it, we should be compelled to publish about half a dozen newspapers a day to satisfy them. Mr. Segar's letter was on file for publication, and would have appeared in due season. As he could not wait, we are quite satisfied that he should have found some other channel of getting his views before the public. Texas Convention.

GALVESTON, Thursday April 12, 1866.

The Texas Constitution abolishes Slavery, places freedmen on an equality with whites and before the law, gives the Legislature power to guarantee railroad bonds for iron contracts. It will be submitted to the people on the fourth A resolution indersing the President's policy was lost in

Fourteen Persons Killed and a Number Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 16, 1866. A tarrible explosion of what was supposed to be nitro-glycerine, occurred at 11 o'clock to-day, near Wells, Fargo & Co.'s building. The explosion shook the earth like an

arthquake for a circle of a quarter of a mile. Samuel Knight, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, died in half an hour of injuries received. G. W. Bell, Supervisor and Assayer, was instantly killed

G. W. Bell, Supervisor and Assayer, was instantly killed Mr. Wallub, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Assayer, Joseph Elliott, John Gallagher, Frank Webster and William Justin were also killed. Eight bodies were so mutilated that they could not be identified.

Louis McLane, Capt, Eldridge of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Judge Hoffman were bruised and cut. Felix Lamix, D. Shaey, Jefferson Taylor, H. Blane, clothing dealer, Capt, J. E. Ayres, Fred. Leiz, Frank Morris and others were injured, but not fatally. Some will never be identified, as fragments of human flesh, bones and brains were found nearly two blocks distant.

Montgomery, Sacramento and California-sts. were lined with broken glass, scarcely a window for several hundred feet remaining whole. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s house, and everything in the vicinity, animate or inanimate, were blown into fragments.

The damagod is estimated at least \$200,600. William Havens, a book keeper of the Pacific Mail Steamship, Company is ascertained to be among the killed. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. The freight agent of the Pacific Mail Company says that two boxes, each measuring about four cubic feet, were taken from the steamer's dock to the place where the explosion occurred. One box was consigned to Idaho City and the other to Los Angelos. Both were stained with oil. The contents are not known. Forty men are now engaged in removing the ruins. worst things he has said and done. We fear that by a

THE STRIKE OF THE CAR DRIVERS.

Sixth Day of the Strike-General Inconvenience -Drivers From Other States-No Prospect of on Immediate Settlement-Action of the Common Council-Revocation of the Railrond Charters Reported Assaults.

The drivers are still obdurate, the milroad companies in-exorable, and the traveling public, in consequence of the ontinuance of hostilities, generally inconvenienced and continuance of hostilities, generally inconvenienced and annoved. Dissatisfaction prevails on all sides, and there is not the slightest prospect of the speedy restoration of public tranquillity. The drivers imagine themselves the only parties aggreeved, the railroad companies think they are being very roughly dealt with in being compelled to open their purse strings against their will, and the good-natured public have long since come to the conclusion that they are the victims of indeed very unfortunate circumstances. The Metropolitan Police have serious thoughts of resigning, at least that portion of the force that has been detailed on the running service; the new drivers have letailed on the running service; the new drivers have nade up their minds that the "freedom" of the American

detailed on the running service; the new drivers have made up their minds that the "freedom" of the American citizen is all nonsense, and perhaps the horses, who have to do all the work and get no pay whatever, except that very ansatisfactory recompense doled yout to the Hiberman fiddler "more licks than halfpence," are the only animals who have reason to feel gratified at the general disorder and confusion. There is, however, a report to the effect that they too are made to suffer, the railroad companies having discovered some way or other that the horse that does not work can go on half rations. Vesterday morning and evening the public indignation against the entire crowd of directors, drivers, &c., reached its hight. In the pleasant sunshine of Sunday and the preceding days, pedestrianism was, to say the least, not uncomfortable. It was somewhat of a novelty for a great many people to walk a mile, or even two, and it was not after all very displeasing. And then it was something to talk about and formed a very good topic for a few moments desultory conversation. But yesterday morning when the up-town business man awoke and saw the rain pattering against his windows, and beheld the miniature lakes in the streets, the cataracts from the house-tops and the respectable sized rivulets coursing along the gutters, but no cars, he was driven almost to distraction. However, cavalry boots, oil-skins and an umbrella got him bravely over the difficulties both natural and artificial. The women who do business in stores, &c., and had to go out yesterday, suffered a great deal, and deserve our sympathies more than any other class.

subred a great deal, and deserve our sympathies more than any other class.

Yesterday was the sixth day of the strike and the end appears yet far off. The railroad companies have succeeded in running a few of their cars, but one-tenth of the people cannot be accommodated. The new drivers cannot be reined on. Inexperienced hands they cannot "keep time," and not one in five of them remain longer than 24 hours. However the companies show no disposition to accede to the demand, and the "strikers" appear equally resolved to persist in their present course. Their organization is becoming more and more complete and they appear inclined to think that the companies will have to adjust the matter to their satisfaction. It is stated that men are being brought from New-Jersoy, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States, and that the men now driving are all strangers in this city. They are not hecased drivers, to become which, it is necessary to be a citizen of the United States, a resident for one year of the State, and of the county for six months. Certificates of competency are also required. It is assected that one of the New-England States yesterday, the greater number of whom were immediately put to drive. This action has given great dissatisfaction to the old drivers, but it is very probable that the new comers will not remain long. Many of the persons now driving are more bory, and the horses suffer in consequence. There is considerable skill required after all in so managing a car that it will be companiatively casy even when heavily loaded to start it again. Some of the men who have struck have been seven and eight years driving on some of the lines, and there is searcely a hollow or a hill ever so small on the line which they do not know.

There is no very bad feeling among the Strikers on the Secondave. Railroad, and Mr. Riley, the President, extended the time to last evening for the old drivers to come back at the old prices. None availed themselves of the grace up to a late hour last evening mud than any other class. THE SITUATION.

ployed some "green" hands yesterday inorning, and about thirty-five cars were running during the day—a very small proportion of the entire number. The Hou.W. A. Darling addressed the drivers at the depot yesterday and advised them to go to work, starting that the Company would take he matter into consideration and probably give them an ucroase. But Mr. Darling failed to charm them to obedi-The Fourth-ave, line was running about forty cars

esterday—all new drivers, and nearly all other than the ones they had on Saturday. Some of them, after remaining on a few hours, jump off and leave the car to the con-tactor. One brought a car down to the City Hall yesterlay, and there "tied up;" while another on a different car thought to jump off in Centre-st., but was held at his post

y the policeman.

The Sixth-ave. Company were running about 17 cars, and the Eighth about 23. The Bleecker-st, line ran 30 ars yesterday, and to-day they pay off the old drivers. The travel on the other lines is about the same as on last Friday and Saturday.

The Common Council adopted a resolution yesterday
the Common Council adopted a resolution yesterday
legal steps to revoke the charters of the railroad companies in consequence of irregularity in the running of their

REPORTED ASSAULTS. During a melee up-town on Sunday night a Fourth-ave, new driver was shot in the log, and a driver on the Bleecker-st, line was knocked off a car and considerably

THE LATEST-INCIPIENT RIOT.

THE LATEST-INCIPIENT RIOT.

Riotons demonstrations took place last evening between 61 and 7 o clock, at the corner of Forty-second-st, and Third-avo. The drivers who have struck were congregated in the avenue in considerable force, and for some time before any breach of the peace took place, as the cars in the avenue in considerable force, and for some time hefore any breach of the peace took place, as the cars passed up and down, language more expressive than dignified or polite was freely used toward the men who have been appointed to fill the positions vacated by the strikers on the line. About the hour above mentioned one of the cars was stopped in its passage toward the depot and was soon joined by two or three others, around which the crowd collected. Some of the old drivers then went on the platform and attempted to push the new concers off. They of course resisted, and blows were the result. Half a dozen or more cars were together at this time, and the crowd in the street momentarily increased. The windows of the houses in the vicinity were crowded with spectators, and the excitement was very great. The passengers all left the cars. The drivers attempted to whip' their cars away, but the traces were cut by some of the malcontents, and a seene of general disorder and confusion ensued, in which heads were freely knocked and oaths were uttered. Information was at once telegraphed to the Twenty-ninth Precinet Station-House, and a squad of police was at once dispatched under the country of the avenue of the avenue of the large of the state of the twenty of the avenue of the avenue of the state of the avenue of the avenue of the state of the state of the avenue of the avenue of the avenue of the avenue of the state of the state of the avenue of the avenue of the state of the state of the avenue of the avenue of the state of the state of the avenue of the avenue of the state of the state

and eaths were uttered. Information was at once telegraphed to the Twenty-ninth Precinet Station-House, and a squad of police was at once dispatched under the command of a sergeant to the spot. On the approach of the Metropolitans the crowd began to disperse, and in a few minutes after their arrival on the ground order was restored. The vicinity where the row occurred was quite a celebrated one in the July days of '63, and probably not a few of the gentry who took a prominent part in the preceedings of that time were in the streets last night. About half a dozen persons were more or less wounded, but up to a late hour last night no arrests were made. The cars ceased to run after 7 o'cicke on all the lines.

The only result that could reasonably have been expected from the manner in which the car-drivers' strike originated and progressed took place last evening. Even if \$2 per diem is too small a compensation for such a day's labor as they were compelled to perform, the fact that hundreds of men could be hired to do their daties at those rates should have taught them wisdem and controlled their action. They, however, steadily refused to take the reins, and other men were procured. The symptoms of violence which began with the strike grew daily more and more violent. Chagrined and disappointed at the result of their movement, they finally directed their anger against those who had been hired to fill the places they more violed. Chagrings and disappointed at the result of their morement, they finally directed their anger against those who had been hired to fill the places they abandoned, and a riot was the result. They have thus fur had the best wishes of many excellent persons, and some to whom that adjective cannot be properly applied gave them material aid, while others yound resolutions in their

cause them to lose the respect of many who would have been glad to aid them, and will turn a vast influence against them which might, under better conditions, have been used in their behalf. Some one has said that mobs always get their one from respectable persons, and it is probable that the favor with which the strike was regarded has been misinterpreted into the grant of a license for the use of violence. The drivers have confessed their weakness by the more. use of violence. The drivers have confessed their weak-ness by the means they have employed to enforce their demand. Whether the trouble has but just begin, or whether the demonstration of last evening was their ex-piring effort to control the labor-seeking portion of the population of the metropolis, will be developed in the future; but for the present all justice-loving and law-abiding people will regret the occurrence and frown upon the passion which has shown itself to be so undisciplined as to hope to achieve by violence what reason failed to accomplish.

Board of Aldermen.

THE DIFFICULTIES ON THE CITY RAILROADS-THE RENT

The Disploulties on the City Rathmoads—The Rent QUESTION.

The Board met at 2 p. m. on Monday, the President, John Brice, Esq., in the Chair.

Alderman McCinnis offered the following:

Whereas, The failure of the several city railroad companies to afford the needful facilities for travel between the opportant and lower portions of the city, occasioned by differences between said railroad companies and some of their employes, is producing great hardship, less of time and money, and much annoyance and inconvenience to the tens of thousands of our citizens who have been accustomed duity to use such city for roads; and, whereas, the public interests imperatively demand producing great hardship, loss of time and money, and much annoyance and inconvenience to the tens of thousands 30, obtoitizens who have been accustomed daily to use such nitrogative interests imperatively demand that the difficulties new existing should be immediately reached that the difficulties new existing should be immediately reached that the difficulties new existing should be immediately reached that the difficulties against the possible recurrence of such a disgraceful state of affairs as has existed during the past week, in which by a simple disagreement between the companies and their drivers incalculable damage, privation and suffering has been inflicted on hundreds of thousands of our citizens; and, whereas, it is the imperative duty of the city authorities at once to interfere between the colapsile capitality of these private corporations and our defenceless citizens by exercising efficiency of the city authorities at once to interfere between the colapsile capitality of these private corporations and our defenceless citizens by exercising efficiency of the existing evil, and the prevention of like outrages in the future, and by making it manifest in such a maner as will bring these companies to a realizing sense of their responsibilities to the public, who are the only real sufferers in this contest between capital and labor; be it therefore, Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to notify the Treasilent or other proper officers of the several city railroad companies at once to resume the running of the usual number of cars on their respective roads, that in the want of a refusal or neglect to comply with such notification immediately pone being so notified, then that he report the fact to the Companies to the Corporation, who is hereby authorized and directed immediately the resistence of the such confinent on the present proceedings on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonatry of the City of New York, to ac saids and absorped the gran

dopted.

The Board concurred in the resolution directing the Cor-mers to advertise in the daily newspapers a full description of all maknown dead persons upon whom they may hold

The Board concurred in the Councilmanic resolution The Board concurred in the Councilmanic resolution providing for the appointment of a joint Special Committee of five from each Board to consider the expediency of providing relief by erecting temporary buildings on the public grounds of the city for the use of our laboring fellow-citizens, together with widows and other women with limited means, in view of the enormous rise in the price of rents, there being no proportionate increase in the wages of labor.

On motion the Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

Board of Councilmen.

THE CITY BAILROAD QUESTION-THE STOPPAGE OF THE

THE CITY RAILROAD QUESTION—THE STOPPAGE OF THE CARS.

The Board met at 20 clock yesterday afternoon, the President, J. Wilson Green, in the chair.

A resolution was presented and lost, animadverting on the present plan adopted by the Commissioners of Police, in detailing policemen to rule on the platforms of the various city railroad cars, when their presence was required elsewhere.

The following was presented:

Whereas, The several city railroad companies, chartered by the Common Council of this city, are obliged, by the terms of their charters, to run their cars at certain intervals during the day and night; and, Warras, The same companies have, through a disagreement with their employs, wholly neglected to run their cars in accordance with their charters, thereby in conveniencing the public, therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the Corporation Connsel be and he is hereby directed to forthwith take the necessary legal measures to revoke the charters of the said railroad companies.

Which was adopted.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in the adoption of a resolution increasing the salary of Alfred W. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aquedact Department, from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per annum.

Adjourned to Thursday.

Beenforcement of Car-Drivers.

POUGHNEEPED: Monday, April 16, 1896,
An agent of the New-York city railroads arrived here today, and immediately hired a gang of men to proceed to
New-York to act as drivers on the cars. A large squad
left here on the midnight train.

AARON BURR'S WIDOW.

The Jumel Will Case-The Case Goes Over to May-Old Scandals.

and others was called up yesterday morning in the Supreme Court Circuit before Justice Betts. The case involves the validity of the will of Madame Jumel made in volves the validity of the will of Madame Jumel made in favor chiefly of various charitable and religious communities in this city. The will is disputed by the heirs of Madame Jumel and by Mr. Chase. The defendants, when the case was called up, asked for an adjournment on adiabatic of the absence of necessary witnesses. Mr. of Conor opposed the adjournment, stating that the ground of the defendant's affidavits were old scandals, which had in the long and honorable life of the deceased died out, tending to show that the plaintiffs were not her heirs, and that it was not proper that charitable societies should seek to revive them. Ex-Judge Pierrepent on the same will contended that at least they should have the opportunity of filing affidavits in response to the defendant's affidavits. The Court thought there would not be time for the trial during the present term and put it over for the term.

FROM ALBANY.

Session of the Senate on Monday-Local In-

Session of the Schate on Monday—Local Interests.

SENATE.......ALBANY, April 16, 1866.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters.
To improve Grand-st., Brooklyn. To close a portion of Lefferts-st., Brooklyn. For the improvement of Third-st., Brooklyn. Authorizing the draining of low lands in Fishadill. Authorizing the formation of the Rockaway Beach Land Improvement Company. Amending the charter of the South-Western Mining and Land Company. Losd.
Amending the Revised Statutes relative to Brokers. It fixes the prices of brokerage, except on special contracts, at the rate of fifty cents for \$100.

Incorporating the North River Savings Bank.
Providing for refunding to various bank and insurances companies taxes paid in 1863 and 1864 on government securities.

Mr. Horr moved to amend by making the bill appli-able to New-York.

able to New-York.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Low moved to amend by providing that only so much shall be refunded as there is a legal liability to pay.

Motion lost by 18 to 14.

The bill was then passed.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING. the relief of Gen. Ward E. Burnett. It appropri-3,600. Incorporating the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad

To appoint Commissioners to locate an Asylum on the Hodson River. Recess. The Excise Bill-Absenters.

Company.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: Of the Republicans who were absent on the essage of the Excise bill, Barelay, McVey, J.L. Parker, Rich ardson, Selden and Thorn were absent by reason of alchness Aldrich of Warren was in the Assembly just before the vote Addrich of Warren was in the Assembly just before the vote was taken and left to avoid voting. Hepburn of New-York voted against the bill on all preliminary motions and was an avowed opponent. Hoskins of Wyoming absented himself to avoid voting. Lewis of Alieghany left for the same reason. Udail of Queens was understood to be opposed to the bill. Mr. Wilbur of Dutchess left at 10 in the morning to vo home to see a sick wife. He returned the same evening. Morse of Madison was on the Committee that reported the bill and concurred in the report. He was in Albany and well. I hope his absence was accidental. As to Ellis of Schenectady, Ferris of Delaware, Rogers of Washington, Staphan of Ulster, and Mier of Alleghany I cannot speak with sufficient certainty to justify a public statement.

Murderers at Large.

LOUISVILLE Ky. Monday. April 16, 1866.
The notorious murderers Terrell and Withers were rescued from Spencer County Jail on Friday morning by party of seven armed men in disguise, who threatened the life of the jailer on his refusal to unlock the cells. Important Legal Decision.

MILWAUKE, Monday, April 16, 1965.
The United States Circuit Court has affirmed the judgement in the case of Selah Chamberlain agt. The Eastern Division of the La Crosse Railroad Company, for principal and interest amounting to about \$1,000,000.

THE CHILIAN PRIVATERR.-In the United States District Court, before Judge Betts, vesterday, in the case of the United States sat. The areamer Metoor, &c., the argamen of Mr. Evarts occupied the court during the whole day. And the court adjustment buffer its equalisation.

behalf and to the detriment of their employers; but the of Mr. Evarts eccupied the court dra violent outbreak we are now called upon to record will the court adjusted before its south